Vol. XXXIX., No. 12,182.

scathing speech charging Mr. Hill with making false statements. Several resolutions were offered in the House in regard to an Isthmus Reports from National banks show that the aggregate deposit of specie largely increased since the previous report.

THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE. THE REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE-SENATOR HOAR'S VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION OF THE OUTRAGE-MR. KELLOGG'S ATTACK ON MR.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 22 .- If the Democrats of the Senate have not to-day begun a movement which is destined to make the election of a Republican President next Fall much easier than it otherwise would be, then it must be confessed that the signs which have heretofore preceded the monumental Democratic blunders in Congress will have

The introduction of the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions and reports from the Committee on Privileges and Elections was evidently a surprise, although they were expected before many days. When Senator Hill arose early in the morning hour to present them, a number of Senators on both were absent, while the galleries contained not over fifty casual sightseers.

Hefore the debate had proceeded far however, the fact that it was in progress had served to fill the galleries to their utmost capacity, while the sofas upon the floor of the Senate were well filled with members of the House of Representatives and others, having the right to be

The temper of the debate was a strong reminder of some of the more exciting hours of the extra session. Throughout its continuance a great desire was manifested by Senator Hill, and by several other Democratic Senators, to bring it to a summary end. But this they were unable to accomplish.

Perhaps the most significant single event of the day was a vote which took place upon a motion made by Senator Thurman to lay side the report and resolution offered by Senator Hill, and proceeded to consider the Geneva Award bill. This had no other object than to put an end, at present, to a which the Democrats were winning no laurels. The motion was lost by a vote of 30 to 18, some half dozen Democratic Senators voting against the motion.

As the reading of the report, which was couched the most offensive terms, had preecded vote, it is but justice to assume that any of the Democratic Senators were glad to manifest their disapprobation of the unfair course suggested by the motion of Senator Thur-

Senator Hill's wish was to have the report presented and sent to the Government Printer without being read, but Senator Hoar insisted upon reading the minority report then and there. The reading of the majority report followed, as a political necessity. Senator Hoar himself read his report, which was very short and most emphatically to the point. This report was signed by the three Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator Hill then took his stand in front of the Clerk's desk facing the Senate, and with his back to the President read his own report, consuming more than an hour in the opera-

The majority of the report has been, extent, asticipated. It assumes to contain an analysis of the testimony taken before the committee, but all who are familiar with that testimony recognized that a portion of the report was a skillful exaggeration of some portions of the testimony unfavorable to Senator Kellogg, and an ignoring of all that was offered in rebuttal, together with many beld assertions that the record contains things which it does not contain. The majority report refers to Senator Kellogg as a criminal, and to his witnesses as the accomplices of a criminal, and therefore unworthy of belief. By innuendo it accuses President Hayes of having sought to aid Senator Kellogg in defeating the in vestigation, by placing at his disposal the Federal

The report is entirely the work of Senator Hill, and the malevolence which has characterized his action in connection with the entire investigation is hardly concealed in the language of the report. It is not signed by the members of the majority, but since the whole prosecution has been throughout left in Senator Hill's hands, there is no doubt it will be accepted, if it has not already been, by the members of the majority. When the reading was concluded, Senator Hoa

asked that any Senators, upon whose minds the extraordinary document which had read had made any impression, should give him their attention, while he briefly endeavored to show how little could be gathered from that report, of the real nature of the evidence. For convenience, He took the first and last points of the evidence covered by the Senator from Georgia in his report. The first had reference to an alleged conspiracy between Governor Kellogg and the Register or Judge of a certain parish to throw out the vote. The latter had made a statement, which both knew to be false, that there was "bulldozing" going on, whereas the report asserts that it was a perceable and orderly election. Mr. Hoar then related one occurrence, as described by the very witness upon whose testimony the report was based. He had sworn that he refused to register a voter, and was waited upon by the Democratic committee of the parish, and informed that he must register the voter, forcing him to do so in spite of his refusal. "What parish was it?" asked Senator Hoar. "Why, Grant Parish, in which within two years had taken place the notorious Colfax massacre; the parish in which had lain for days unburried in the sun the bodies of thirty-seven Republicans, each shot to death in the back of the head,"

The second point referred to by Senator Hoar was the use of the testimony given by the witness, Barney Williams, in New-Orleans, to the effect that be had been employed by Kellogg in Washington to conduct the Spofford witnesses to Kellogg's room at midnight, where they remained until near morning, drinking wine and carousing, and on which occasion Senator Kellogg was alleged to have paid them \$500 each for testimony in his own favor. This witness was shown to be so notoriously unworthy of belief that Spofford's counsel ignered his testimony entirely. It was moreover shown by a dezen reputable people in Washington to be entirely false. Sengtor Hill, however, seems to have taken in the whole story, and based upon it one of

the strong points of his report. "It rests," said Senator Hoar, "upon the unsupported testimony of a man who has been once imprisoned as a thief at Ship Island; once imprisoned at the Dry Tortugas; who, when in the rebel service, had his head shaved and was drummed out of the army for larceny, and who had a similar experience with the Union forces; and it is upon that testimony that it is sought to

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

STEALING KELLOGG'S SEAT.

STEALING KELLOGG'S SEAT.

THE REPORT IN FAVOR OF SPOFFORD—A STRONG MINORITY STATEMENT—THE ISTHMUS CANAL PROJECT—DANGER IN GRANT'S NOMINATION.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of giving Mr. Kellogg's seat to Mr. Spofford, was presented yesterday. Senator Hoar presented the minority report, denouncing the proposed outrage as a crime to be classed with the firing on Fort Sumter. Senator Kellogg delivered a scathing speech charging Mr. Hill with making investigation through, making it appear that Senator Hill's conduct throughout had been inspired by personal malice.

Some of Mr. Kellogg's presents allusions to

personal malice.

Some of Mr. Kellogg's personal allusions to Senator Hill would hardly have been permitted in the Senate, under any less provoking circumstances. In conclusion he said that if it came to a question of character, moral or otherwise, as between himself and Senator Hill, he would leave it to his bitterest enemy in the Senator's own State of Georgia, feeling sure they would not fail to concede that he (Kellogg) was immeasurably his superior.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL. NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS IN THE HOUSE ON THE SUBJECT-A BITTER DEBATE PROBABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 22.-Resolutions relating to the Interoceanic Caual project occupied the attention of the House for some time to-day.

looking to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Mr. Casey Young, of Tennessee, thinks that no canal ought to be dug, and he brought in a resolution looking to an alliance between the United States and the South American Republics to pre-

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, brought in a resolution

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, fears that the opposition to an interoceanic canal for commercial purposes is prompted by a desire to raid the Treasury of the United States, and he introduced a resolution embodying his views on the subject. There was a squabble between the select committee on an Inter-oceanic Canal and the Committee on Foreign Affairs as to which should have possession of the resolutions. The latter committee was in the main successful.

The resolutions agreed upon by the select committee, and reported to the House a fortnight ago. have not yet been called up for action. When they are considered it is probable that the discussion will be a long and bitter one. Those resolutions are in a direct line with the message of President Hayes on the same subject, and there are many indications that a number of Democrats in the House will oppose them because of that fact.

THE EXHIBITION OF WOOL. THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL ON THIS SUBJECT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, March 22.-In the House to-day, Representative Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, secured the passage of the Senate bill relative to the international exhibition of sheep, wool and wool products, to be held in the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia in September, 1880, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. The bill, which is identical with one introduced some time ago by Mr. Shallenberger, allows the importation, free of duty, of all articles inthe importation, free of unity, of an each tended solely for exhibition on the occasion named. It directs the Commissioner of Agriculture to attend the exhibition in person, and to make a full report upon it. The success of the exhibition is believed by its promoters to be already assured. Japan, Canada and New South Wales and other parts of Australia will be creditably represented.

TRANSACTIONS OF COMMITTEES. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The House Committee on Ways and Means having previously decided to hold daily sessions this week, to take action upon them affecting the the various bills before tariff, upon which hearings have been heard, The session to-day was devoted to the consideration of the proposed reduction of the duty on chrome iron ore and bichromate of potash. The Committee decided to report in favor of reducing the duty on bichromate of potash from 4 to 2 cents a pound, and to place carome iron ore upon the free list. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning, pending a motion to add sections reducing the doty on other articles of foreign merchandise. The other bills to be acted on this week relate to salt, wood pulp and paper, sugar, quinine, sieel rails, hoop from, etc.

pulp and paper, sugar, quinine, sieet rais, hoop fron, etc.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed, to-day, to report favorably the bill appropriating \$39,000 to construct a saval wharf at Key West, Fla. The committee also agreed to report a bill to provide for the permanence of machinists in the United States Navy after certain re-emistineaus.

The Special Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations resumed this morning the star rouge investigation, and examined M. T. Patrick, contractor upon the star rouge from Rock Creek, Wyoming, to Fort Caster, Monama, a distance of 358 miles, with twenty-three stations. He stated that during the Winter the route did not pay, but that he had caculated upon an average of \$5,000 a month receipts during the coming season from pascengers and express business; that in view of the opening up of the country and the increase of travel, he had purchased an entire new outnit of Concord conches; that his only assurance of retaining the monopoly was based upon quick trips and ample facilities, and these he could not asstain if the compensation accorded by the Post Office Department for carrying the mais were reduced to the basis of a weekly service. When asked what he should do in the event infinated, he replied: "I cannot say how what I should do; I should be in a had situation, and can't see how I could save myself." The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

The House Juniciary Committee gave his attention again this morning to the Ackien case, without reaching any decision upon the action to be taken.

The sub-committee of the Rouse Committee on Commerce is engaged upon the River and Harner bill, and the Public Lands Commissioner. Some days will clapse before either is prepared to report.

The House Committee of the Rouse Committee on the River and Harner bill, and the Public Lands Commissioner. Some days will clapse before either is prepared to report.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Boads the House Committee on Londar public had to the Rouse Committee o

the treatment by the Indians of the captive women of the Mecker agency.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads received a communication to day from Judge Freeman, of the Post Office Department, in which he urges an network of the Post Office Department, in which he urges an network of the Post Office Department, in which he urges an network of the Post Office Department, in which he urges an network of the Post Office Department of the Calcage, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for extra connects atom for carrying the Sunday med, upon the ground that the road has already received a sufficient compensation for the ser-vice, and has been treated exactly as other roads have

vice, and has been treated exactly as other roads have been.
The committee also received a communication from the Post Office Department relative to ocean mult service, opposing the establishment of subsidized lines, but recommending that the steamers carrying the mult between New Orieans and Central America, and Central American and Pacific Coasts be paid for the service tentimes the usual amount paid for ocean mail service.
The Senate Indian Affairs Committee to-lay completed their consideration of the draft of a bill submitted by Secretary Schutz to carry into effect, his agreement with the Ute Indians, and reported it to the Senate with a recommendation for passage, with several amendments, all importerial except the following: The committee provide for amending the agreements of that no portion of the money coming to the White River Utes under the agreement small be paid to them until they shall have surrendered.

agreement shall be paid to them until they shall have surrendered.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures resumed to-day consideration of the subject of subsidiary coins, and after a full and free interchange of views, instructed Representative Clefin (Mass.) to prepare a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be recoined all the subsidiary silver half dollars now in the Treasury and those which may bereafter come into the Treasury, into half dollars of the full standard weight of 2004, nine-tenths fine, the same to be made legal tender in payment of all dues public and givente. It was further ordered by the committee that Respresentatives Warner and Davis be requested to see the Secretary of the Treasury, and ascernain whether silver coin to the amount of four pounds could be transported through the mails by tegistry, without increase of postage, it being the opinion of the committee that the great scarcity of silver throughout the country requires the cheapest possible means of transportation, in order that the great demand may be supplied at the least possible cost to the people or the Government.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, March 22 .- The President sent the ionowing nominations to the Senate to-day:
Supervisors of Census--Ira M. Hedges, IVth District of
New-York it, P. Gatchell, 1st District of Georgia; L. E. Lamaire, 1st District of Louiscana.
George W. Lee to be Agent for the Indians of the Mackinac
Agency in Michigan. the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

CONFIRMATIONS. WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The Senate in excutive session to-day confirmed the following nomina

Edward A. Gitlineer to be Supervisor of Consus for the Hild District of Maryland. James W., rrawford to be Postmaster at Brunswick, Mc. The nomination of John N. L. Stration as Cenana Super-visor for the Hild District of New-Jersey was rejected.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22, 1880. Mineral lands having been discovered on the Crow NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1880.

Indian Reservation, upon which an invasion is threatened, Secretary Schutz has attanged for a delegation of the tribe to visit. Washington with a view to amicably anging the matter.

The Florida ratiroad cases were advanced by the United States Supreme Court to-day, and assigned for argument on the first day of next term. The motion to advance the cases of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company against. Tuomas Kemp and Sarah Ray, which hyvelve the validity of the star patent under which

For Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.

CHARGED WITH POLITICAL OFFENCES INVESTIGATIONS AND PERSONAL REFLECTIONS IN THE XVIH ASS TRLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN

ASSOCIATION-SHERIDAN SHOOK'S DEFENCE. Roundsman Osborne and fiifeen policemen were present last evening at the committee meeting of the XV(h Assembly District Republican Association, appointed to investigate charges against Sheridan Shook and others. The room was crowded with members of the association, and the meeting was noisy and disorderly. The first case tried was that of William Murray, who was charged with aiding the election of Mr. Hall, the charged with aiding the election of Mr. Han, the Democratic candidate for Alderman. Evidence was given to show that Murray had said he worked for Hall, and tried to defeat his opponent, Mr. Montgomery. While the witnesses were giving their testimony the supporters of the different factions indulged in personalities and profanity. Witnesses were told to their faces that they "lied" and were invited to "get out," or they would be "put out." When P. H. Devine testified, Mr. Murray said: "The man is a liar; I never saw him before." One witness, McCormack, admitted that he received \$15 from Mr. Hall for working for his election, but denied that he worked for him.

When Sheridan Shook's case was called Mr. Water nan, a lawyer, said he was requested to appear for the seventy persons who signed the charges. John A. Boyd appeared for Mr. Shook. The for the seventy persons who signed the charges, John A. Boyd appeared for Mr. Shook. The petitioners asked for an adjournment to allow them to amend their complaint, but it was denied, J.McLaughlin testified that thesets for Mr. Powers, Democratic candidate for member of the Assembly were given out of the Republican boxes on election day. He thought that as Mr. Shook was president of the Assentation, he was responsible for it. Mr. Shook then addressed the committee and said that in order to shorten the investigation he would admit voting for Powers as there was no Republican candidate in the field.

J. Fettigrew said that tickets were given out of the Republican boxes with Robinson's name at the head, and others on which Robinson's name was pasted over that of Cornell. He had no personal knowledge that Mr. Shook was aware of such tickets being in the boxes. John M. Franklin testified positively that he received tickets from the boxes and from the committee-rooms with Robinson pasters and with the name of Hall for Alderman, the name of McAdam for Marine Court Judge and Powers for member of the Assembly. He further testified that he visited the committee rooms twice, and that once Mr. Shook was present superintending the work.

Mr. Shook interrupted the witness and said in an excited manner, "I want that man to swear to that, and if he does If'It have him arrested for perjury."

"Is there a notary public here I" asked Mr. Shook's counsel.

Mr. Waterman, the counsel on the other side, said that

"Is there a notary public here f" asked Mr. Shook's counsel.

Mr. Waterman, the counsel on the other side, said that he was a notary public. "Then, before we go any urther," said Mr. Shook, "I want that man to make an affidavit to what he has stated."

Pen and paper were procured after some delay and a long affidavit was drawn up. Franklu, however, would not sim it. His counsel advised him not to do so, unless the statement was made on information and benef. The testimony was stricken out. Other with several hemocratic names on them. Mr. Snook was called by the prosecution. He said that men were appointed to take charge of the tickets on election day. He instructed them to put no ballots in the boxes except those of Republicans. He denied having worked or voted for Mr. Bowe.

Mr. Waterman—" Did not Mr. Borne state to you after election that it was owing to your influence that he was elected?"

chected it. A was a considered in the stand of the stand in the stand at the stand at the stand and the standard standard in the standard stand

For other Political News see Fifth Page.

THE SEAL HUNTERS OFF. TWENTY-FIVE STEAMERS AND A NUMBER OF OTHER

St. Johns, Newfoundland, March 10,-In

accordance with an act of the local Legislature, which ordered the departure of the enling fleet to be changed from the 1st to the 10th of March, the vessels desirned to sail from these ports for the capture of scale

ing very thick and solid, the process of cutting was per-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, March 22, 1880. A man dressed as a dervish stabbed the entermy Diedda, the seaport of Mecca. The Shercef died on the 21st from his wounds. The agitation among the Missulmans is intense. Sir Austen Layard has re-

The "Shereef" is the Governor of Mecca. The name signifies noble, and is used to designate the tescendants of Mahomet.

STRIKING TERROR IN RUSSIA.

London, Monday, March 22, 1880. A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says: The son of a priest, an expelled student and one of the five Nihiliats to be tried by a Court-martial at Kief, has been condemned to death. His execution will make the nin-teenth that has taken place in Russia for pol-itical affairs in less than two years.

For other Foreign News see Fifth Page.

WEEKLY MEETING OF BAPTIST PREACHERS. Anthony Comstock spoke for more than an hour ers. He defended his course, and described the methods of those who sought to corrupt the morals of youth. He also spoke of instances of startling immorality in Brooklyn schools.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22.—Everett, the seven-year-old son of Coarles Day, a resident of Ashfield, was killed last Saturday by the upsetting of a load of number by a frightened horse.

frightened horse.

SAVING A CARGO.

LITTLE EGG HARBOI, N. J., March 22.—The late storm worked up the Haytran brig Tropic high on the beach, finis enabling the wreckers to resime work upon her cargo. The vesses will probably be a total loss.

MONTREAL, March 22.—The Court of Appeals gave judgment to day in a case in which the right of the Crown to annot patents under certain cir mistances was concerned. The judgment maintained the rights of the Crown Land Land Court of Appeals gave pandipalents under certain cir mistances was concerned. The judgment maintained the rights of the Crown.

A DIVOICE IN DRAMATIC LIFE.

CHICAGO, March 22—J. J. Sutilivan, leading of the Mande Granger 'Galley slave' (Company and Internal Mande Granger at Havalin's with a play to angle inversed in Dapage County, in this State, last Free attnal consens.

mutual consent.

BRAVERY OFFICIALLY RECOUNIZED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 22.—The inte-saying crew of Station No. 12 have received from General super-intendent Kimball and District Superformation of the American Station of the Station of Sta

Pensaceis northward to join its connection.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WALKING MATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The pedestrion in stell was thoroughly facultar with the business of fire insurnal which men and women have taken part closed in the Paython hast evening a maive California mannel Guernau whomen by a score in the sa days of 500 miles and Tiages. He was elected correlary of the American solution of the the sat days of 500 miles and Tiages.

Company at its reorganization in 1857. He was an ac-

ELEVATED RAILWAY PERILS.

ONE TRAIN RUNS INTO ANOTHER BEFORE IT. FALLING IRON STRIKES A MAN IN THE STREET-

BY THE MEN. Trains on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad stopped yesterday for the first time at the unfin ished Rector Street Station. As a train was leaving this place for the South Ferry, at 5:30 p. m., an extra train, drawn by engine No. 95, of which Edward Lewis was in charge, struck the rear car of the train ahead. It appears from the statements of bystanders (the engineer could not be found last evening), that very quickly after the collision Engineer Lewis reversed his engine and withdrew slowly for a short distance Many of the windows were broken in the rear car of the first train, and the rear platform was smashed. The engine which ran into it was backing down and drawing two cars without pas sengers. It was a good deal damaged, and the empty train was towed to the end of the track by the next train. Afterward the damaged car and engine were taken to the repair shops. At the moment of the collision portions of the

broken car platform fell with a crash to the street. A piece of iron, which was said by a spectator to be a portion of the coupling, struck a young man who was passing beneath the squarely upon the head and knocked him down. He prang up instantly, however, and ran to a neighboring drug store, whence he was directed to the Church Street Police Station. There he was taken in charge by an officer and assisted to the Chambers Street Hospital. At that place he was found to be suffering with a compound fracture o the skull. The scalp was badly cut, and the broken skull was somewhat depressed, so as to press upon the brain. The young man gave his name as James Sullivan, of No. 374 Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn. His age is seventeen years, and he is employed as a clerk in this city. Later in the evening Sullivan was removed in an ambulance to the New-York Hospital, where an operation will be performed to remove the depressed bone from the brain. It was stated that his recovery was a matter of chance, but that his youth was in his favor. inquiry of the employes of the railroad as to the cause of the accident was met, as is customary in such cases, with evasive replies. One of the officials at the South Ferry Station said that extra trains made no stops at any of the stations, and that Engineer Lewis supposed he had a clear track. When he saw the train ahead he applied the brake at once, but it did not operate in time to prevent the collision. From other employés it was learned a brakeman on one of the trains sustained an injury on an arm. His name or the extent of his burt could not be ascertained by them. While THE TRIBUNE reporter was at the Chambers Street Hospital Dr. Sterne, surgeon of the Manhattan Railroad, came in and asked about Sullivan. He told the surgeon at the desk that one of the conductors had a shoulder dislocated. When asked the conductor's home by the reporter, he declined to give it or to state whether any of them were injured in the collision. He then went to visit the wounded man in the

New-York Hospital. A great many persons visited the scene of the acreports as to its seriousness having become current. The man in charge of the Rector Street Station said that the trains were supposed to run at intervals of subject. seven minutes, and volunteered the information time or not. Persons who witnessed the accident

THE STRIKES.

STANDING FIRMLY ON THEIR DIGNITY. The cabinetmakers who heretafore worked for Henry Herrmann met yesterday morning in the Germania Assembly Rooms to consider the situation It was made evident at once that there was no longe ananimity in the ranks. A motion was made to send a committee to Mr. Herrmann and ask him if the terms published as coming from him were genuine or not. An xcited debate followed, and the motion was finally los by only two votes. The point taken by those who opposed the sending of the committee was that Mr, derrmann knew where to find his men if he wished to say anything to them. Mr. Herrmann said later in the

day that not one of the strikers had reported for work.

In order to induce them to return, Mr. Herrmann has In order to induce them to return, Mr. Herrmann has evening decided to make the following off-er: To the first man among the striking cabinetimakers who shall reach the factory thits morning, with benefit and tools, \$100 will be paid; to the next two \$50 each; to the next fifteen \$25 each, and to the next thirty \$15 each. The men, in order to get these rewards, must apply our smally to Mr. Herrmann, who will be wating at the factory from 7 o'close. The money will be not after the men have worked four weeks and maintained good behavior.

WAGES OF A THOUSAND MEN RAISED. The workmen in Havemeyer & Elder's Sugar Refinery, and also those employed by DeCastro & Donner, number over 1,000 men. They have been informed that their wages will be increased 10 per cent after the first of next month.

THE CINCINNATI LOCKOUT ENDED. CINCINNATI, March 22.-The cigarmakers baying received notice in writing from the monufac-turers, as they find demanded, accepted the concessions, and this morning went to work again. It is estimated that the less, during the five weeks lockent, to the manufacturers, men and internal revenue aggregates over \$250 mg.

THOMAS L. THOENELL. Thos.L. Thornell, secretary of the American Fire Insurance Company, that Samuay migrat after a honoring bluess at his home, No. 34 West Effty-11st-st. Mr. Phot-

LEVATED RAILWAY PERILS.

NE TRAIN RUNS INTO ANOTHER BEFORE IT.

ALLING IRON SIRIKES A MAN IN THE STREET—
A CONDUCTOR REPORTED HURT—STHER PER
SONS SAID TO BE INJURED—DETAILS REFUSED

LEVATED RAILWAY PERILS.

University Pace Preclystrian Church. His wife and five children survive him.

A RUMOR OF GRANTS DEATH.

NO FOUNDATION FOR THE REPORT.

RIGIN OF THE STORY AT WASHINGTON-THE CHY OF MEXICO RUMORED TO HAVE BEEN LOST WITH GENERAL GRANT AND HIS PARTY-PROMPT EXPOSURE OF THE BASELESSNESS OF

Word was sent to the newspaper ffices yesterday by the Associated Press that a dispatch from Washington stated that it was rumored there that the steamship containing General Grant and his party had been lost in the Gulf of Mexico. The dispatch referred to was as follows: Washington, March 22.- There is a rumor affoat

Washington, March 22.—There is a rumor afloat here to-day that the steamer City of Mexico, on which General Grant is a passenger, has been disabled; and another that she has been lost at sea. The only grounds for these rumors seem to be that the City of Mexico is overdue, and that she has not yet been sighted by pilots. She was due at Galveston yesterday.

Inquiry at the Executive Mansion and Signal Office tails to confirm the rumor.

on concerning the truth of the report, the following dispatch was received by the Associated Press: Galveston, Tex., March 22.—The steamer with General Grant on board is not due here until to-lay. A Norwegian bark is ashore off the port.

In answer to telegraphic inquiries sent to Galves-

The following additional dispatch from Galveston was received about midnight: staff and the committee from San Antonio to invite General Grant to visit that city arrived here last Nothing has yet been seen of the steamer

General Grant left Vera Cruz on the steamship City of Mexico on Thursday, March 18. The vessel was to touch at Tuxpan and Tampico and then proceed directly to Galveston,
The Galveston News of Friday said that she might be expected at that port on Sunday. the 21st, or Monday, the 22d. The City of Mexico. which belongs to the Alexandre Line, runs regularly to New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, and does not touch at Galveston. The arrangement by which she went to Galveston was specially made for the accommodation of General Grant and his party. Last year the same steamship made a trip from Vera Cruz to Galveston in bringing back from Mexico the deputation of American merchants who went to that country to promote business relations with its people. The time that trip was about sixty hours, but no stops were made then at Tuxpan and Tam-

The report that General Grant had been lost at sea was discredited so promptly in this city that it caused very little excitement. At the various hotels last evening the matter was barely alluded to. The corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were thronged. as usual, with speculators in mining and other stocks, and with politicians representing all shades of political opinion. The rumor was not believed by any one, owing to the absence of any information of any disaster to the City of Mexico at the points where such intelligence was likely to come. The effect of such a disaster, if it cident during the evening, largely exaggerated | bad occurred, on the prospects of the remaining candidates for the Republican nomination was briefly referred to occasionally, and that he went on duty directly after the ac- then dismissed with the assertion that there was cident, but he knew nothing about it. He stated no truth in the rumor, and it was idle to discuss the

that as there was no time-table he did not know whether they went on Line, on their trip from Havana to Vera Cruz. steamship City of Alexandria, of the Alexandre John Alexandre, one of the owners of stated that a young man named Gottlieb Hagin was also injured by the failing pieces of the week, but nothing was known of such a person at the police station. At the long the station of the line, was also a passenger, and he are proved to the police station, at the soon after the accident he sent an officer to the suspention of the line, was also a passenger, and he was given to the station of the line of the line, was also a passenger, and he are proved the police station, at the soon after the accident he sent an officer to the suspention of the line, was said that so on after the accident he sent an officer to the suspention of the station and the sent has bouse in Sixtiethest, by a Tentucy the accident, he said: The collegen was found at his house in Sixtiethest, by a Tentucy the accident, he said: The collegen was stored the accident, he said: The collegen was stored that the two cars, distinct the accident, he said: The collegen was not the collegen when the car was damaged from what and the craim and reversed the engine was moving with the of ceight in the said and a brakeman. The name of cach is Van Orden, though they are not related. The brakeman was moving with its ab froward. There were only two persons in the car which was struck, a conductor of the Sixth Avenue Road and a brakeman. The name of cach is Van Orden, though they are not related. The brakeman was moving with its ab froward the collision, if it is a wonder that he was not hurt, for the engine was moving with its ab forward. There were only the proving the two persons in the car which was struck, and a brakeman. The name of cach is Van Orden, though they are not related. The brakeman was moving with its ab froward the collision, if it is a wonder that he was not hurt, for the engine was moving with its ab forward the collision, if it is a wonder that he was not hurt, for the engine was moving with its ab forward the collision, if it is a wonder that he was not hurt, for the engine was moving with its ab forward the collision, if it is a wo stated that a young man named Gottlieb Hagin the line, was also a passenger, and he was also injured by the falling pieces of the gave instructions to Commodore Deaken that

arrive to-morrow.

THE SWITZERLAND OVERDUE.

THE STEAMER TWENTY-THREE DAYS OUT-OVER THREE HUNDRED PASSENGERS ON BOARD. PRILADELPHIA, March 22.-Some uneasiness

s feit here at the non-arrival of the steamship Switzerand, which left Autwerpt for Philadelphia twenty-three The Belgenhand, which are American as Switzerhand, actived at New-York yesterday.

The company's officers express no alarm at the Switzerhand being averday, a slice is a slow but stanach vessed. Thay say her arrival off the Capes is hourly expected. Suc has 316 steerage passengers.

DR. DIN'S PERSECUTOR QUIET.

There were no developments yesterday in refercace to the letters by which Dr. Dix has been lately annoyed. No further steps were taken by his

enemy to disturb him. The efforts to discover the author were continued by the authorities, and various suggestions were volunteered from other sources. What has been done cannot be made public at present, but definite clues are being fol-lowed, which it is hoped may result in the detec-tion of the offender.

THE ANTI-CHINESE LAW VOID.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.-The United So (es Circuit Court this morning, in the Pairott habeas cornus case involving the validity of the law recently enacted forbidding the employment of Chinese by cor-porations, decided that the law is unconstitutional. porations, declared that the law is unconstitutional.
The case will probably be taken to the United States
Supreme Cauri, General B. Butter having amounced
new willinguess to manage the case there, for the opponeuts of the Chinese.

REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE REFORM LEAGUE. The Reform League of the State of New-York met yesterday at its headquatters, No. 34 Park State. The Lague is composed of Republicans who are opposed to a third term. Letters have been received rom various parts of the State declaring that the oppohen was here in this State about F.Ly-one years ago. He was thereighly facultar with the business of fire insurance, with which he had been connected during most of his life. He was elected corretary of the American Company at its reorganization in 1857. He was an ac-

LITTLE PITTSBURG MINE.

ITS MANAGEMENT AND PROSPECTS. TALES WITH THE HON. S. B. ELKINS AND EX-SEN-ATOR CHAFFEE, THE PRESIDENT-A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AND NOT A STOCK SPECULATION-MR. CHAFFEE NOT DISCOURAGED.

The Hon. S. B. Elkins, formerly of New-Mexico, and ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, talked freely with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday in relation to the reports which have been in circulation concerning the Little Pittsburg Mine. It is denied that the latter, who is president of the company, managed its affairs for the purpose of stock speculation; and it is asserted that, although he might have realized a large profit by selfing out his stock when he knew that ore was no longer produced, he continued to buy for the purpose of preventing a panie and because he had not lost faith in the mine, and he owned more stock when he started for Florida than at any previous time.

STATEMENTS OF ELKINS AND CHAFFEE. LONG AND FRANK INTERVIEWS-ELKINS SAYS MOF-FATT AND CHAFFEE SUSTAINED THE MARKET-CHAFFEE TELLS HOW AND WHEN HE SOLD-PACY ACCOUNT OF HIS DEALINGS WITH COULTER AND OTHERS.

During the past few weeks rumors have been current upon the street that the officers of the Little Pittsburg had long ago unloaded their stock upon an unsuspecting public at high prices, well knowing that the mine would soon be unable longer to pay regular dividends.

With a view to ascertain the facts in regard to this much-talked-of matter, a TRIBUNE reporter vesterday called upon some of the gentlemen most prominently connected with the mine. The Hon. S. B. Elkins, formerly of New-Mexico, who has from the first been well acquainted with the inside history of the organization, said:

"At the organization of the Little Pittsburg Chaffee and Moffatt had one-third of the capital stock, or 73,000 shares. On the 1st of February they held about 106,000 shares. Making allowances for all they have sold, they owned about 36,000 to 40,000 shares more on the 1st of February than when they organized the company. They bought from Governor II. A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, 73,000 shares of the stock, for which they paid him \$1,000,000 in cash. Mr. Tabor was one of the original owners of the property his proportion of the stock when it was organized. He is still a director in the company, and probably has made out of it individually twice as much as Moffatt and Chaffee. In January Mr. Chaffee had news that the recharce. In January Mr. Games had news toat the reserves were being exhausted, but that they were sufficient to continue dividends at least until June. Mr. Chaffee did not make any public statement about the exhausting of the reserves because it would have had a depressing effect upon the stock, and he fully believed, with four months dividends on hand, that meantime development work would be pushed and the Dives ore covered, as well as other parts of the mine, which would maintain about four or rive months reserves, and have no effect upon the stock. For this reason ne did not sell his stock, and advised his friends to hold theirs. Chaffee and Moffat hought the stock of the Pittsburg Company when it was 20, 27, and 28—even as high as 32—having full confidence in it. They never sold a snare of the stock, barring the sale to Coulier and a few other sales, above eighteen or twenty, and most of the stock that they have sold has realized them only about \$13, being less than they padd for 7c,000 shares to Tabor.

Chaffee and Moffat had full confidence in the mine and thought they were secure in holding it for dividends. It is difficult to state what amount of stock Chaffee and Moffat have on hand now, because they have certain arreements which may result in the surrender of stock to them. They are liable to take from present holders about 40,000 shares of the stock. The published last of the directors were selling out when the stock was 27 and 28.

SENATOR CHAFFEE'S STATEMENT. serves were being exhausted, but that they were suffi-

SENATOR CHAFFEE'S STATEMENT. Ex-Senator Chaffee, the president of the company, was found at his residence, looking somewhat better than when he left New-York a month ago, though still suffering from his old malady and the effects of the recent unpleasant voyage from

Savannah. Mr. Chaffee said: "On the organization of the company Tabor took his interest in shares, 73,000. I had an option on the time, paying \$400,000 for such balance. Tabor gave me on on his stock, and he was to draw the divi-73,000 shares, beside the dividends; the last payment

came due on March 7." What amount of dividends has he drawn on the stock I" was asked by the reporter. "I have not figured it up," was the reply. "I don't care what the public say to be attached to any one; when I went to Florida I had more stock than when I went into the company. I bought stock up to \$25 per share to sustain the

more stock than when I went into the company. I bought stock up to \$25 per share to sustain the market. I think I bought some 3,000 or 4,000 stares while my associates, the other directors, were setting. I bought stock up to within ten days of the thine I went south."

"Do you know who was selling?" "No. I do not. I knew they were stoping ore; they all knew that. I told them so. I told them we had not found any new ore for a long time, but everyone concluded we were going to strike a large body of ore the same as the Lattle Chief had. We expected to strike rich ore, and I did not want to make a panic in the stock, believing we would be in rich ore again before the Bonazzas 'gave out. My sole desire was to sustain the market and keep people from losing their money; and, as I have before stated, I bought considerable quantities of the stock with that object in view.

"From the reports of the last ten days, as to who owned the stock on the 13th of March," continued 'Mr. Canfiec. "I find that there are only two or three of the directors who held any. I telegraphed Moffatt to self out mine and let if go. I have not fried to make any money out of my knowledge of the tame, but, on the contrary, have tried my best to sustain the price of the stock.

"Now when this company was being organized at my own expense. I chartered a special car to go to Leadytile with the party to look at and examine the mine and appraise the property. I told them I would not sell any of the stock for less than \$20 per share, and I insisted that they should go out with increasing the mine and appraise the property. I told them I would not sell any of the stock for less than \$20 per share, and I insisted that they should go out with increasing the mine and appraise the property. I some thry in number, inclinding Professor Raymond and another mining engineer from New-England, whose name I do not now recall. They were joined at the nime by experts from Cantornia, who made a thorough examination of the mine in connection with Professor Raymond and

that. I don't know how much has been sold, and I care very little."

HONEST DEALINGS PREFERRED TO GAIN. In response to the reporter's suggestion that Senator Chaffee seemed hardly up to the tricks of the "street"

"I could easily have sold out my stock for \$25 per share, and made at least \$2,000,000 by the operation, but, as I have said before, I don't want to have any one lose any money through any action of mine.

"The other directors had the same knowledge that I had but probably did not appreciate it. In regard to the mine I knew the 'Bonanza' was being diminished, but I never supposed it would be exhausted until June. at least. Bearce and Wilson both told me it would run until June, 1880, and long before that time they would have this large body of ore and could pay dividends, and maintain the price of the stock. My course has been maintain the picket and square with the public; but I think thest directors have all got out of it and made money; but the facts are that went Lieft for Florida I had more stock than when I started in. I did not sell a single share at high

when I started in prices."

"Mr. Eikins says," remarked the reporter, " that you and Moffatt bought stock when it was 26 and 28, and even up to 32."

Mr. Chaffee: I don't think we bought any as high as 32; still, we may have done so. I don't know anything about that. We never sold a share of stock, except the salt to Coutter and a few other sales, above 18. Most of the stock we have sold has only realized us \$13 per share; best than we paid for the 73,000 shares to Tabor. It is probably the fact that on the 15th of February Mr. Moffatt and myself had 115,000 shares.

THE CONTRACT WITH COULTER.

THE CONTRACT WITH COULTER. " Now, in regard to George T. Coulter, of California. He came here and made an arrangement with George C. Lyman, and agreed to pay him a certain profit; I don't know how much, but a certain share of profits, to get stock from me at as low a price as possible, and to keep stock from me at as low a price as possible, and to keep him posted about the mine. I made a contract with Coulier on the 1st of last October for the sale of \$1,000 shares of stock. I sold him that stock at \$25 per share. I wanted half of whatever he should self to rabove the 1 price in Europe. He said that he could self it or above the 350 and \$75 per she re, and I was to have one-half of the profits noove \$25. This contract was made through George C. Lyman, acting for Coulier, Lyman was then secretary of the Little Pittsburg. I told Coulter I wanted him to go out and look at the mine. He premised to go, but did not. He seat two or three men there, California expects, and bought the